of Karnataka, Shri Jalappa, is involved in the murder case and he is still continuing in his office. The Chief Minister of Karnataka is protecting him. We would like to know from the Union Home Minister the entire details of the case. The House would like to know the details.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: The Karnataka Home Minister is asking for anticipatory bail. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Union Home Minister should give a statement and the CBI inquiry.....

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): CBI is investigating the matter.

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY (Uttar Pradesh): You are not the Home Minister to give a reply. You cannot reply on behalf of the Home Minister.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: We are not interfering in the investigation of the CBI at this stage. It is a State matter and the Government of Karnataka will take appropriate steps. (*Interruptions*) The Chief Minister will take appropriate steps. Why should we raise this matter in thise House?

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): The Home Minister of a State has committeed a crime.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: How can you say that? I said, the CBI is investigating the matter. It is the subject coming under the jurisdiction of the Karnataka Government. If he has committed any crime, if he is found guilty, the Chief Minister will take proper action in the matter. Why should you discuss the matter in this House? (*Interruptions*)

DR. BAPU KALDATE (Maharashtra): All criminals are out with your consent. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Railways Bill, 1986

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Sceretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 5th May, 1988, has adopted the following motion further extending the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Railways Bill, 1986:—

MOTION

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 1988, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways."

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Acute Shortage of Drinking Water in Delhi and steps taken by Government in this regard.

[**The Vice Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa)** in the Chair]

SHRI VISHWA BANDU GUPTA (Delhi): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Urban Development to the acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi and steps taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI

MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the normal production of water in Delhi from the various treatment plants, ranney wells and tubewells is of the order of 409 Mgd. as per details given below:—

Wazirabad	363 mld (80 Mgd)
Chandrawal	408 mld (90 Mgd)
Haiderpur	454 mld (100 Mgd)
Bhagirathi	454 mld (100 Mgd)
Ranney Wells and Tubewells	177 mld (39 Mgd)
	1856 mld (409 Mgd)

The recent situation of shortage of water in Delhi has arisen mainly because the normal availability of water from Wazirabad and Chandrawal treatment plants, from where the water from Yamuna river is pumped, treated and supplied, had got depleted.

Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has been drawing Delhi's share of water from Bhakra Storage at Wazirabad. The water is normally conveyed to Wazirabad Storage through Munak Escape. Haryana government used to release 400 cusecs of water into Yamuna river at Munak Escape, which is situated at a distance of about 140 kms. upstream of Wazirabad Storage. The en route losses along this route were of the order of 108 per cent, but with the regeneration of water along the route to the extent of 150-160 cusecs, the water which became available at Wazirabad Storage, if 400 cusecs were released at Munak Escape, was of the order of 350-360 cusecs. With the availability of 350-360 cusecs of water at Wazirabad, the total quantum of water which could be pumped, treated and supplied, was of the order of about 170 Mgd.

To reduce the increased en route losses on account of severe drought conditions, Haryana had agreed to re-route the raw water flow to Delhi via Drain No. 8 and had started this re-routing with effect from 15-1-1988. With this re-routing, Delhi was able to get about 300 cusecs of water at Wazirabad, which enabled pumping, treatment and supply of about 135-145 Mgd. to the city, which was about 20 per cent less than the normal supply of 170 Mgd.

The Haryana government could not, however, continue with the re-routing of raw water through Drain No. 8 because of their irrigation requirements and reverted back to the old system of release of water through Munak Escape with effect from 21.4.1988. Though the release of water was the same, namely 400 cusecs, owing to the losses and considerably depleted regeneration en-route on account of drought conditions, the water level at Wazirbad Storage progressively started going down from the normal level of about 672 ft. reaching to as low as 667.2 ft. in the morning of 28th April. As a result, the pumping of water had to be progressively reduced and finally halted completely in the morning of 28th April. Thus, even the supply of 135-140 mgd. of water, which used to become available from Wazirabad and Chandrawal treatment plants, stopped, resulting in acute shortage of water in areas supplied from this source, namely old Delhi, Karol Bagh area, areas within the limits of the NDMC and Delhi Cantonment and some other areas of South Delhi.

To overcome the critical situation, we established personal contact with the Government of Haryana and a meeting was held with the Chief Minister of Haryana, who was in the city on the 28th April. They responded positively and started releasing 400 cusecs water through Drain No. 8 from the evening of 28th April itself. To help the situation in Delhi, the Government of Uttar Pradesh also released 80 cusecs of water for Gurgaon canal in addition to 200 cusecs of water being released by them for Bhagirathi Treatment Plant through Ganga Canal.

The effect of release of water by Haryana through Drain No. 8 was felt at Wazirabad Storage from the evening of 29th April, when the pond level there started rising gradually and the pumping was thereafter stepped up progressively. The pond level was 669.90 ft. in the afternoon of 30th April, 670.80 ft. from the morning of 1st May till yesterday evening it has been maintained at a level of about 672 feet. As on today, 145 Mgd. of water is being pumped from Wazirabad Storage. The total production of water from all the plants, ranney wells and tube wells is 384 Mgd., against the installed capacity of 409 Mgd.

During the time of acute shortage of water in the city on 27th, 28th and 29th April, the Delhi Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal Undertaking had deployed a fleet of 120 water tankers and 60 trucks containing water containers to supply the minimum essential water to the people in the affected areas. The people were also kept informed of the situation by making suitable announcements through different media. I must thank them for bearing with the situation.

We are constantly in touch with the Government of Haryana as well as the Government of Uttar Pradesh in order to ensure that the situation of acute shortage of drinking water does not recur.

Presently, the assessed requirement of water for Delhi is over 472 mgd. With the growth of population, the aforesaid requirement will progressively increase. Government have taken steps to maintain the current levels of supply and with this end in view have currently proposals of adding another 72 mgd of water by the year 1990. The water supply available in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan was only 253 mgd. During the last 8 years, there has been an increase of 156 mgd—100 mgd. from Bhagirathi at Shahdara, 50 mgd by augmenting the capacity at Haiderpur plant and 6 mgd through ranney wells.

Following works for augmenting Delhi's water supply have been taken in hand and these are likely to be completed by end of 1989. In total, these will yield more than 70 mgd of additional water:

(i) Construction of 3 ranney wells in Alipur area to yield 12 mgd of water. One ranney well in Mayur Vihar is nearing completion and will be commissioned shortly. Its yield is expected to be 3 mgd.

(ii) Action has also been taken to construct 5 additional ranney wells in the basin of the Yamuna river. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of 1989. These 5 additional ranney wells will yield about 20 mgd of water

(iii) Construction of 40 mgd water treatment plant at Wazirabad.

This proposal is for the supply of treated sewage effluent to the CPWD for gardening purposes in new Delhi, while the raw water, which the CPWD at present pumps from the Yamuna near Raj Ghat, would be drawn upstream of the Wazirabad Barrage and will be treated and supplied for drinking purpose.

(iv) Construction of 12 mgd water Treatment Plant at Okhla.

Under the proposal, water of 3 ranney wells in trans-Yamuna area, which has high iron content, will be treated and supplied for drinking purposes in South Delhi area. Presently, these 3 ranney wells are not in use.

The distribution of water in Delhi is not equitable. To rationalise the distribution system, a computer study was undertaken some years back. The study indicated the necessity of construction of a series of reservoirs at different locations, along with boosting arrangements and strengthening of trunk transmission system

[Smt. Mohsina Kidwai]

at certain locations. Construtcion of 7 reservoirs at:

(i) Subhash Park.

(ii) Idgah

(iii) Dear Park.

(iv) Geeta Colony.

(v) Bodella

(vi) Janakpuri, and

(vii) Khayala

is in progress and is scheduled to be completed by 1989. Construction of additional ground reservoirs would be taken up during the year at:—

1. Model Town
2. Peera Garhi
3. Mehrauli
4. Najafgarh
5. Nangloi

and completed by 1990.

With a view to making the people aware of the need to conserve water in this hour of crisis and to avoid wastage, the following measures have been taken:

(i) Seeking through the media the full cooperation of the public to prevent misuse and wastage of water and to conserve water:

(ii) Closure of direct tappings from the pumping main during the non-supply hours to build up better levels in the service reservoirs at the start of the supplies;

(iii) Monitoring the distribution system and prevention of wastage of water through repair of leakages etc.

On long terms basis, further augmentation of water for the city would depend on the availability of raw water from neighbouring States. The following proposals are under consideration:

(a) Exchange of 100 mgd of treated sewage effluent for raw water from Haryana. A proposal is under consideration for exchange of 100 mgd of treated sewage effluent from Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant for raw water from Haryana.

(b) To seek share in water from the Tehri Dam in U.P. which is scheduled to be completed by 1995.

(c) A storage dam has been proposed at Kishau on the Tons river, a tributory of the Yamuna in U.P. Similarly, Renuka Dam has been proposed on the Giri river, a tributory of the Yamuna in Hamachal Pradesh. When these projects materialise, Delhi could seek and draw about 300 mgd of additional water from these sources.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): A very good statement.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise with a heavy heart to pour out my soul in a situation to which I must call attention, about water.

It seems a great tragedy that the capital of India, the capital of one of the great countries, which commands the respect of all nations around the world for its dynamic and progressive thrust, should be beset by small and paltry woes that seem never ending, but in their persistence these woes become bigger and Himalayan in their magnitude year by year.

Sir, I refer to the shortage of power and water supply to this capital. These have been perennial for decades. To them have been added new ones year after year. The latest was, of course, the bus strike which nearly paralysed the communication system. And of course we had the lawers' strike—a phenomenon seen nowhere else in the world. I will not talk of these matters.

But my main point is about water, water in all forms—to clean, to cleanse, to drink, to cook, to survive. I know that in all fields of failure, a vast public relations exercise is carried out to convince us with usual excuses, justifications, and even with fabulous claims that though all is not well, everything is under control and everything will be well. A famous line is trotted out, put on signs all over the capital for every failure- "THE INCONVENIENCE IS REGRETTED." But why the inconvenience in the first place? Why, for example, was the danger of diminishing water supply not anticipated in time? We have been hearing about drouhgt for over a year. But planning for Delhi has not been made.

Large areas in the capital are without any water or a trickle of it. We are not even sure where there is any supply at all, what its quality is, what contamination has taken place, what the muddy liquid coming through the taps, carries with it—bacteria, toxic effluents, health hazards.

The situation is scandalous in the extreme. It is not as if a sudden emergency or a failure of nature or a divine retribution has fallen on us. It is simply a monumental failure on the part of the Delhi authorities to anticipate a glaring contingency looming large and to take appropriate measures well in time.

Sir, if need be, we can suffer every kind of torment. Can human beings live without water? Experience shows that people can live without food for whole month, though they may become living skeletons. Yet they can survive. But no one can live and last without water. It is the very essence of life. And in their failure to deliver water, the Delhi authorities have committed a signal failure, a signal blunder, I would say.

Now, Sir, a new public relations exercise has been mounted to cover up the bitter truth. Indeed, the excuses have been remarkable for their ingenuity. First it was stated that Haryana was responsible for not giving enough water to Delhi because that State wanted to settle scores with the Centre. All right, we can expect that from the friendly or unfriendly Chief Minister of that State. But the State of Uttar Pradesh was also indicted for not giving the Centre its due share. It is ridiculous to suggest that such a friendly State Government as that of U.P. and its generous Chief Minister would do such a thing.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH (Bihar): Which States are friendly?

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: I am talking of U.P. I am not talking of Bihar.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Which State is unfriendly? Haryana or UP?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Ram Awadhesh Singh.....

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: I am talking about UP. I am not talking about Bihar. Quite naturally, UP is deeply aggrieved.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: I wanted to know which State is friendly, UP of Haryana?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh, you are speaking on the subject. Why do you interrupt him now? You should be attentive. You cannot expect a member to repeat if you do not hear him. You are requested to be attentive. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: I am making your point, Ram Awadhesh Singh Ji.

I am not surprised that the engineer in-charge, of the UP Irrigation Department has put the matter in the

[Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta]

right perspective showing how U.P., in fact, has actually deprived its own cultivation and curtailed the supply of drinking water to its own towns along the Ganga Canal to make additional supplies to Delhi. The irony is that the Delhi authorities and the media have made a big noise that Haryana has agreed to Delhi's distress call and helped meet the crisis. In point of fact, not only has Haryana refused to use a shorter route, Drain No. 8, but deliberately diverted water through the longer route so as to allow its own farmers to benefit by the seepage. In point of fact, far from being magnanimous, Haryana has actually been receiving water from UP for Delhi, but has been diverting it for its own use or is the capital's share from Bhakra passing through Haryana as a carrier only?

It will be informative to hon. Members, if I quote from the UP Chief Engineers statement. The Chief Engineer said:

"Uttar Pradesh has been constantly supplying 200 cusecs of water to Delhi through a pipeline from Moradnagar on the Upper Ganga Canal since November-December, 1982. This supply is being maintained steadily, without interruption, in spite of the fact that the source, the Ramganga reservoir went down to the dead storage level as far back as on March 1, this year.

In response to a distress call from the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh promptly ordered the immediate release of a further 50 cusecs of water from the Ganga canal from April 15 to June 30. In response to a subsequent message for additional supplies, the Chief Minister again issued immediate instructions to increase the discharge.

There appears to be a misconception that Uttar Pradesh is to deliver the water direct to the Delhi waterworks. This is not correct. Uttar Pradesh does not have a carrier which could bring supplies direct from the canal to the waterworks. In view of this difficulty, it had been agreed, with the full knowledge of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Centre and the Central Water Commission, that U.P. would deliver the additional supplies meant for drinking water of Haryana, near the Badarpur power station and Haryana would, in turn, deliver the equivalent quantity of water to the Delhi waterworks at Wazirabad through its Drain No. 8. While Uttar Pradesh acted on this understanding and deliver the above discharges to the Gurgaon canal from April 15 onwards, Haryana, in clear breach of this understanding, did not release an equivalent discharge through its Drain No. 8 for the waterworks at Wazirabad. Haryana, thus, diverted precious water delivered by U.P. for Delhi to agricultural purposes on the Gurgaon canal.

What was shocking was the attitude of the Haryana officers, who, while acknowledging the receipt of additional supplies in the Gurgaon canal, conveniently explained that they had adjusted them against the so-called short supplies delivered earlier. It is obvious that this misappropriation of water was deliberate and Delhi's distress was being used to settle old scores.

To add insult to injury, the media is blaming Uttar Pradesh for the crisis Delhi is passing through or at best equating U.P. with Haryana. Not only that, it is now being made out that Haryana has come forward in a big way to bail Delhi out by agreeing to release 400 cusecs of water. The fact has been deliberately and cleverly concealed that the water being so delivered is not out of any magnanimity on the part of Haryana, but is actually

Delhi's share in the Bhakra reservoir and Haryana is only acting as a carrier."

Sir, another cause for the water crisis in Delhi is the shocking fact that despite shortage, 100 million gallons of water are wasted every day in Delhi, thanks to the callousness and inefficiency of the administration and its employees. This can be summarised as poor planning, lack of maintenance, defective equipment and negligence by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking,

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, just one or two examples. An important reason for leakage and bursting of pipes is defective joints—as was the case in Shahadra last week, when a rubber joint came loose and the 48" pipe at Shyam Lal college burst. It was repaired but the joint worked loose again shortly afterwards. Although new joints were recently installed with foreign collaboration, they have not proved any better. Similarly, there are many cases of this kind of leakage.

The undertaking's engineer-in-Chief has trotted out some peculiar excuses. First and foremost he has said leakages are unavoidable and used the familiar tactic of saying even in New York and abroad leakages are inevitable! But what he does not admit is that the places abroad don't face water crisis. The leakages must, therefore, be minimal, not catastrophic as here in our capital. This worthy gentleman has gone even further. He has blamed the haphazard growth of the city and its rising population. Believe it or not, the Undertaking has even blamed the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for colonising various areas without any consultation. Evidently one hand of the Administration does not know what the other hand does.

In any case, is the DDA to stop all house building and ask the population to live on the streets, in open places or tents? Will it help people to get water? Everyone knows that despite all efforts Delhi's population rises by 4.5 per cent every year. You know this fact and you have to face it. Every authority—housing, road, communication, public utilities—has to face it or just quit and ask someone else to take over. (*Time bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H HANUMANTHAPPA): Try to conconclude.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: You have not even allowed me five minutes. I will take a few more minutes. I am going to be brief.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please try to conclude.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: All right.

No use blaming each other! The essence of planning and the planned State and Society we are trying to build whether under Jawaharlal Nehru or Indira Gandhi or Rajiv Gandhi is that there shall be intelligent planning and intelligent anticipation and dynamic action and management. In this, I regret to stay that many sectors have shown utter disregard and lack of interest in national goals and reconstruction. No doubt therefore that undertakings and officials are only feathering their own nest and simply allowing the people to suffer as long as possible. What is required is to liberate Delhi and for that matter all places from the tyranny of circumstances the blackmail of politicians and vested interests and dependence on outsiders coming to the rescue each time whenever there is a crisis.

It is not enough to say, as some have said, that there is no escape for the civic authorities from coming to

[Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta]

some understanding with neighbouring States for augmenting the Capital's water supply (as indeed its power and other utilities). Nor is it enough to claim that because some tankers have been sent to some colonies, all is well. Nor that because some affluent colonies and VIP areas have been given uninterrupted supplies, the situation is under control. That is fooling ourselves and the people at large. There are enough experts in this country in water management and imaginative schemes like the garden canals or the Ganga-Cauvery linkage to give us lasting benefits.

Sir, some time ago, these were dismissed as Utopian schemes because they cost crores of rupees. Let us, Sir, have a national technology mission for water for Delhi and for the national capital. Delhi is not only a national city, but it is an international city. It does not belong to only the people of Delhi, it belongs to the whole nation and as such, must get its rights and certainly proper rights of share of water from neighbouring States as the nation's Capital. Let us look more seriously into this biggest problem of all among others, water, and find a lasting solution and a permanent solution for the people of Delhi. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मंत्री महोदया ने बड़ा लम्बा बयान दिया है । बयान में लम्बाई है लेकिन गहराई नहीं है और बिना गहराई में जाए पानी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी ।

यह धारणा गलत है कि दिल्ली का जल संकट हल हो गया । दिल्ली के अनेक क्षेत्रों में पानी की भारी कमी है । नहाने के लिए पानी नहीं है, पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है । पानी जहां नलों से आता है वहां थोड़ी देर के लिए आता है और कम मात्रा में आता है । दबाव इतना नहीं है कि वह पानी ऊपर चढ़ सके । जहां पाईप नहीं हैं, जहां पानी के नल नहीं हैं झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी बस्तियों में वहां पर हैंडपंप लगाए गए हैं । वे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं । उनकी देखभाल नहीं हो रही है और चूंकि जल का स्तर नीचे जा रहा है इसलिए वहां भी आगे समस्या पैदा होने वाली है ।

मंत्री महोदया ने स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली की जरूरत 472 मिलियन गलन पानी की है पर डे और वक्तव्य के आरम्भ में उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि इस समय जो नार्मल प्रोडक्शन है, सामान्य पानी का उत्पादन है, वह 409 एम०जी०डी० है। स्पष्ट है कि जरूरत के हिसाब से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। लेकिन इसका एक और पहलू है जिसको मंत्री महोदया ने प्रकट नहीं किया है। क्षमता है 409 एम० जी० डी० मगर आज वाटर सप्लाई कितनी है? सरकार का दावा है कि 384 एम०जी०डी० दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि यह 384 नहीं है बल्कि 370 एम०जी०डी० है जब जरूरत है 472 एम०जी०डी० की, कपेसिटी है 409 की तो सप्लायी किया जा रहा है 370 एम०जी०डी० । और अभी गर्मी का आरम्भ है। गर्मी बढ़ेगी और जल की आवश्यकता में वृद्धि होगी। आदमी बिना खाने के रह सकता है लेकिन बिना पानी के नहीं रह सकता है।

"रहिमन पानी राखिए बिन पानी सब सून,
पानी गए न ऊबरें मोती, मानस, चून।"

बिना पानी के मोती की क्या कीमत है, अगर पानी न हो, खाली आटा है तो रोटी कैसे पकेगी? पंजीरी फांकी जा सकती है लेकिन पेट नहीं भरा जा सकता। दिल्ली जमुना के किनारे बसी है दोनों तरफ एक तरफ नहीं और कालिंदी के कूलों पर बसी हुई दिल्ली में जल का अभाव है। यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई है। हरियाणा को दोष देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मुझे दुख है कि जितनी चर्चा मेरे मित्र विश्व बंधु गुप्ता ने की उसमें उन्होंने हरियाणा की सरकार को अनफ़डली कह दिया।

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: I did not say so. I said friendly or unfriendly Chief Minister.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA (Bihar): That means there are some Governments which are unfriendly.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: May be.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महोदया, इस सरकार में अभी तक पाकिस्तान को अनफ्रेंडली नहीं कहा है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H HANUMANTHAPPA): That is his opinion. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या हरियाणा पर दोषारोपण करने से जल के प्रश्न पर केन्द्र सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच सकती है। क्या हरियाणा अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति पहले नहीं करेगा। क्या मथुरा में संकट पैदा करके आप दिल्ली में पानी लेना चाहते हैं। हरियाणा को, उत्तर प्रदेश को सहयोग देना चाहिए। दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। लेकिन सहयोग उनसे मित्रता के रवैये से मांगा जा सकता है। अन्य मामलों में केन्द्र हरियाणा से मुठभेड़ की नीति अपनाये और पानी के मामले में सहयोग मांगे, यह दरंगी नीति नहीं चलेगी। इसलिए टकराव की भाषा छोड़ दीजिए। ये प्रश्न सहयोग से हल होंगे, संघर्ष से नहीं। प्रश्न यह है कि दिल्ली की पानी की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए अभी तक दूरगामी उपाय या योजना क्यों नहीं की गयी । अभी भी आप मंत्री महोदया का वक्तव्य देखें । यह वक्तव्य का सबसे लचर हिस्सा है।

श्री विश्व बन्धु गुप्ता : अटल जी ने यह माना है कि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है तो आप क्या यह नहीं मान रहे हैं कि दिल्ली का शेयर होना चाहिए, हिस्सा होना चाहिए पानी में। उसमें कोई राजनीति की बात नहीं है। उसमें सारी जो यहां की हमारी साथी सरकारें हैं उन सबको पूरा सहयोग दे करके दिल्ली को एज ए नेशनल कैपिटल की तरह पानी देना चाहिए, जो उसका राइटफुल हिस्सा है। इसमें राजनीति की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजनीति मैंने शुरू नहीं की। राजनीति की धारा उधर से बही है . . . (**व्यवधान**) दिल्ली को पानी मिलना चाहिए । पूछना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इराडी कमीशन के सामने जाकर दिल्ली को अधिक पानी मिलने का पक्ष क्यों नहीं रखा। प्रधान मंत्री के डर से दिल्ली प्रशासन थर थर कांप रहा था। इराडी कमीशन में कैसे जायें, हरियाणा और पंजाब का झगड़ा है हम वहां कैसे फंसे और दिल्ली का मामला उपेक्षित रह गया।

दिल्ली को रावी और व्यास से पानी मिलना चाहिए । थोड़े पानी की व्यवस्था है भी। वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आप इराडी कमीशन के सामने जाते दिल्ली का पक्ष रखते और इस पहलू पर जोर देते कि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। दिल्ली में जो नदियां आती हैं वे किसी पहाड़ी प्रदेश से निकलती है और जहां से निकलती हैं उन प्रदेशों की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि दिल्ली की इस मामले में मदद करें। मगर दिल्ली का प्रशासन विफल हुआ है। अभी भी दूरगामी योजना नहीं है यह मुझे खेद है। मंत्री महोदया ने जो कुछ कहा है :—

"On long term basis, further augmentation of water for the city would depend on the availability of raw water from neighbouring States. The following proposals are under consideration:"

इसमें फाइनल कोई नहीं है ।

"(a) Exchange of 100 mgd of treated sewage effluent for raw water from Haryana.

कई जगह सीवेज का उल्लेख किया गया है पानी के मामले में, यह मेरी समझ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

में नहीं आता है। चर्चा हो रही है पानी की और कहा गया Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking यही पानी भी है और सीवेज भी है। इन दोनों का मेल तो नहीं हो रहा है। संगम तो नहीं हो रहा है। कभी कभी हमारे घरों में जो पानी आता है आपने देखा होगा कि शाम को बाल्टी की तली में मिट्टी की ऐसी तह जम जाती है कि देखकर तबियत बाग बाग हो जाती है। बाग बाग इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि बाग लगाने के लिए मिट्टी की जरूरत है मगर पानी की बाल्टी में नहीं, घर के मैदान में। पानी शुद्ध नहीं है। कहीं सीवेज का हिस्सा उसमें मिल सकता है और सरकार स्वयं स्वीकार कर रही है। मैं मानता हूं कि गंदा पानी मिलेगा उससे साफ करके फिर दिया जायेगा लेकिन जो हो रहा है . . . । यह प्रस्ताव है, विचाराधीन है; अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

दूसरा देखिए, वह और भी मजे का है —

"Exchange of 100 mgd. of treated sewage effluent for raw water from Haryana. A proposal is under consideration for exchange of 100 mgd of treated sewage effluent from Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant for raw water from Haryana." "To seek share in water from the Tehri Dam in U.P. which is scheduled to be completed by 1995."

तब तक दिल्ली का क्या होगा? तब तक दिल्ली में पानी कहां से आएगा? वह तीसरा देखिए—

"To seek share in water from the Tehri Dam in U.P. which is scheduled to be completed by 1995."

"A storage dam has been proposed at Kishau on the Tons river, a tributary of the Yamuna in U.P. Similarly, Renuka Dam has been proposed on the Giri river, a tributary of the Yamuna in Himachal Pradesh. When these projects materialise, Delhi could seek and draw about 300 mgd of additional water from those sources."

यह कब होगा, इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में?

श्रीमती सोहसिना किदवई : हमने तो इस शताब्दी में कहा है, हो जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप ही नहीं दिया गया है। श्रीमती किदवई इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगी कि पानी देने का समझौता आज हो गया तो पानी लाते-लाते दस साल लगेंगे। भागीरथी का पानी लाया गया है, उसकी स्थिति क्या है? दस साल से वह पानी लाने के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं और अब जाकर सामने आया है। आज अगर समझौता करेंगे तो दस साल बाद दिल्ली के पानी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। मगर आज भी समझौते नहीं हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली के पानी के सवाल को प्रशासन प्राथमिकता के आधार पर केन्द्र के साथ, पड़ौसी राज्यों के साथ नहीं उठा रहा है। यह मैं किसी दलगत भावना से नहीं कह रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज स्थिति क्या है, सिविल-लाइन्स में वजीराबाद से पानी आता है। वजीराबाद का मिनिमम रिड्यूस लेवल 672 होना चाहिए, लेकिन है 671 यमुना का जल दिल्ली में मिल रहा है, लेकिन जब तक मिनिमम लेवल नहीं होगा, तब तक घरों में पानी नहीं पहुंचेगा नलकों द्वारा उसकी आपूर्ति नहीं होगी। पिछले डेढ़ साल से यह सिलसिला चल रहा है। दिल्ली के जो आठ गंदे नाले हैं उनका पानी पिलाया जा रहा है।

वेस्ट-दिल्ली में हैदरपुर प्लांट से पानी मिलता है। वर्ष 1978 में इसकी केपेसिटी यह मंत्री महोदया ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि 50 एम० जी० डी० से बढ़ाकर 100 एम० जी० डी० की गई थी, लेकिन 1978 में उसकी आबादी थी 10

लाख और अब आबादी हो गई है 20 लाख, पानी उतना ही है। अब यह रोहणी में, मंगोलपुरी में, पश्चिम बिहार में पानी नहीं है। लोग हाहाकर कर रहे हैं। इसका कारण स्पष्ट है।

जहां तक साउथ दिल्ली का सवाल है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि साउथ दिल्ली में चित-रंजन पार्क, मालवीय नगर के इलाके में पानी जाना है पाइप डालकर और यह पाइप चन्द्रावल, झण्डेवाला और पालम रिजर्वायर को जोड़ेगा, लेकिन पिछले डेढ़ साल से बुद्ध जयंती पार्क के सामने पाइप पड़े हैं क्योंकि केन्द्र के एक मंत्रालय ने यह आपत्ति की है कि बुद्ध जयंती पार्क के पास जो झाड़ियां लगी हुई है और जो उसके सौंदर्य में सहायक हैं उन झाड़ियों को काटकर कर पाइप नहीं डाला जा सकता। अब पाइप पड़े हैं। बिना पाइप के पानी कैसे जायेगा ? डेढ़ साल हो गया। क्या यह केन्द्र के ध्यान में है? क्यों दिल्ली प्रशासन इस संबंध में फैसले जल्दी नहीं करा सकता ? इसका नतीजा यह है कि दक्षिण दिल्ली में पानी की कमी है।

महोदय, जमुना पार का इलाका 20 लाख की आबादी, उसको चाहिए 100 एम० जी० डी० मगर केपेसिटी है 35 एम० जी० डी० और जितनी केपेसिटी है, उतना भी पानी नहीं दे रहे, दे रहे हैं 21 एम० जी० डी०। तो जहां 100 एम० जी० डी० चाहिए वहां 21 एम० जी० डी० दिया जाएगा तो क्या स्थिति होगी आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं।

मुझे अफसोस है कि श्रीमती किदवई जी ने रेनवेल के मामले में स्पष्टतः काम नहीं किया। दिल्ली में 13 रेनवेल हैं, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उनमें से केवल 8 काम कर रहे हैं और 5 काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बेकार पड़े हैं। उन पांच रेनीवेल्स को काम करने के लिए तैयार करने की दृष्टि से क्या किया गया है। यह श्रीमती किदवई ने भी माना है कि एक रेनीवेल से 3 एम० जी० डी० पानी मिलता है तो 13 रेनीवेल्स से 39 एम० जी० डी० मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन मिल रहा है, 24, पुनर्वास बस्तियों में जहां पाइप पड़े हुए हैं, वहां पानी सतह पर नहीं है। तीन-तीन फुट गड्ढा खोदकर लोग पानी भर रहे हैं और पाइप है ही नहीं। हैंडपम्प पर लोग निर्भर कर रहे हैं। वहां की स्थिति आप समझ सकते हैं। अभी भी समय है। यह दिल्ली की एक तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है। आप हरियाणा से एक सद्भावना के वातावरण में बात कीजिए। हरियाणा को तो आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए था। थोड़ी देर हील-हवाला करने के बाद आखिर उन्होंने पानी देना मान लिया। यह ठीक है कि अगर हरियाणा से लम्बे रास्ते से पानी आएगा तो पानी का नुकसान होगा। अगर छोटे रास्ते से आएगा तो समय भी बचेगा और पानी भी ज्यादा मिलेगा। इसके लिए सद्भावना की जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश की भी कठिनाइयां समझनी चाहिए। आबादी बढ़ रही है, दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी के कारण पानी की आवश्यकता में वृद्धि होगी ही, मगर आपूर्ति कैसे होगी। आज प्रश्नकाल में देवीलाल जी पर हमला किया गया और हमला करने वाले केन्द्र के मंत्री हैं। किसने उन्हें मंत्री बना दिया? उनको इतनी समझ नहीं है, उनमें इतना शौर्य नहीं है कि वह सदन में खड़े होकर एक पड़ौसी प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ इस तरह से बात न करें। फिर आप आशा करते हैं कि देवी लाल जी आपकी मदद करेंगे। यह तरीका नहीं है, सहयोग का।

महोदय, मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पानी का मामला पार्टी का मामला नहीं है, मगर दुर्भाग्य से हर चीज में पार्टी आजाती है। हरियाणा पानी नहीं दे रहा है इसलिए दिल्ली में पानी का संकट है। दिल्ली की आवश्यकताओं का सही आंकलन किया जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली को तात्कालिक राहत चाहिए। मुझे मालूम नहीं एन० डी० एम० सी० में टेलिफोन पर कौन बैठा हुआ है। मेरे घर पानी नहीं था। टेलिफोन किया गया। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। वह बहुत बदतमीजी से बात कर रहा था। दिल्ली भर में पानी नहीं है आपको कहां से मिलेगा। यह जवाब मेरे घर से

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

टेलिफोन करने पर मिला। सुबह साढ़े 8 बजे फोन किया था। पता नहीं खुमारी में था या उसकी ठीक से नीद नहीं खुली थी। जो शिकायत आती है उसका जवाब तो ठीक से दीजिए। आप खाना नहीं दे सकते कपड़ा नहीं दे सकते और पानी भी नहीं दे सकते। पानी नहीं दे सकते तो चुल्लूभर पानी में डूब मरिए। मगर उसके लिए भी पानी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now, Mr. Kapil Verma.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me some time. I will be very brief.

Sir, it is indeed very shocking that Delhi had to go without adequate water and had to go through this crisis. It is shocking because Delhi is the national Capital and better administration was expected. The people sitting in the administration should have anticipated the crisis that had come in because the crisis was looming large for a very long time. In fact, Sir, Delhi has expanded greatly during the last one decade. New colonies have come up and the population has gone up manyfold. New colonies have come up with new requirements. But I am sorry to say that proper planning has not been done. The needs of the colonies have not been kept in view and the distribution system also has not been very satisfactory. The same old pipelines are there though they are slowly replacing them. If proper attention had been paid to this problem, probably the people of Delhi would not have suffered so much. I would earnestly request the Minister concerned to plan for the future on a long term basis. And the programme that has been put before us for consideration is not very realistic, because as far as sewage is concerned, effluents are concerned, it appears that Haryana is not interested in it. In any case Delhi can do very little about it. They will get it even if it is not officially given to them. Tehri dam has been mentioned. We do not know the fate of this dam at all and what is going to happen. So the proper thing should be for a very realistic planning. I would suggest that an independent central authority is created, that is a Central Water and Sewage Authority is created, which can look after the interests of Delhi. That will have a high level status, which can negotiate with good results. A civic authority cannot deliver the goods as an independent central authority can. I am very sorry that some States, are behaving as if they are independent States. Ours is a federal Constitution. It is not necessary that the same party should rule over the Centre and in different States. There are certain things like water which have to be kept above politics. But, unfortunately, it has not been done. Some people are behaving as if they are emperors, emperors of their areas, and they are granting favours. They will divert water from the old route to a new route. And on the new route, though the quantum of water may be the same, the dry belt consumes almost half of it. (*Time Bell rings*) I am finishing.

I have nothing to say against the Chief Minister of Haryana. He is a very senior political leader of our country. I earnestly request him and appeal to him: keep certain things like water above politics. These issues should not be politicalised. This issues should not be used for settling old scores. Certain issues at least may be kept above politics. We may be belonging to different parties. But the country's interests and Delhi's interests and the interests of the common man should be kept in view. I will request the Chief Minister of Haryana to see reason .I am surprised when he says: on humanitarian grounds I have given ten days more to Delhi. It is not the proper way of putting things. (*Time Bell, rings*) U.P. is doing its best. It gave water. It was giving water. It is alleged that

the water which U.P. gave to Haryana at Gurgaon was not passed on to Delhi. It is for the Government to tell us about it. It must be looked into. The Delhi people have suffered. Whosoever may be responsible for it, Haryana may be responsible for it, or the Delhi Administration may be responsible for it, but ultimately it is the people of Delhi who have suffered because of this. And the Government cannot abdicate its responsibility, it cannot say that so and so has not given water. Why could not it anticipate it earlier? I am sure they will give it due consideration and have a proper, perspective plan and a realistic plan which can deliver the goods. The statement given is highly unsatisfactory. I am sure you will look into it and make proper arrangements to ensure that since the summer has already started the people of Delhi do not suffer at all. I hope this will be done by the Government. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण (दिल्ली) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सरकार का बयान भी सुना। माननीय विश्वबन्धु गप्ता जी का भी और माननीय वाजपेयी जी का भी। माननीय वाजपेयी जी के बयान में दिल्ली की बात कम थी, चौधरी देवीलाल के बचाव की ज्यादा थी। हालांकि दिल्ली के वासी हैं, दिल्ली में पानी की जो तकलीफ हुई, दिल्ली की बात करनी चाहिए ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

मैं माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि माननीय वाजपेयी ने बड़ी समझदारी से, बड़ी होशियारी से एक पक्ष हमारे सामने नहीं रखा और वह यह है कि दिल्ली को निर्भर करना पड़ता है बाहर की स्टेट्स पर। चाहे अनाज की बात हो, चाहे पानी की बात हो, चाहे सब्जी की बात हो, चाहे शुद्ध हवा की बात हो, चाहे दिल्ली की बात हो। तमाम जो इंसान के जरूरियात हैं उन सबके लिए दिल्ली को आज आसपास के सूबों पर, प्रान्तों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है और यह एक वास्तविकता है। अब इस वास्तविकता से निबटने के लिए सेंटर को रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। अब दुर्भाग्य से अगर हरियाणा में सरकार विपक्ष की है तो उसका मतलब यह तो नहीं लेना चाहिए कि हमारी सद्भावना उसके साथ नहीं है। यदि सदभावना नहीं होती तो करोड़ों रुपया हरियाणा के डेवलपमेंट के लिए नहीं दिया जाता। यह बात मान के चलना चाहिए और करोड़ों रुपया दिया जा रहा है तो यह समझ लेना चाहिए ... **(व्यवधान)** ... मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि हर प्रान्त को अपना उत्तरदायित्व निभाना चाहिए। जहां भारत सरकार उदारता से काम लेती है वहां हर प्रान्तीय सरकार को भी उदारता से काम लेना चाहिए। अब पानी ऐसी चीज है, लोग प्याऊ लगाते हैं, मुफ्त में पानी देते हैं और वे कहते हैं कि धर्म का काम है और माननीय चौधरी देवीलाल जी यह कहें कि 10 दिन के लिए और दिल्ली को पानी दे रहा हूं, इससे बढ़कर के मैं कहता हूं इंसानियत से गिरी हुई बात और कोई हीं हो सकती। और फिर वह पानी आता कहां से है। अगर हरियाणा के बीच में से यमुना गुजरती है, माननीय वाजपेयी जी के शब्दों में दिल्ली के दो तरफ यमुना है और यमुना को यदि हरियाणा के बीच में से गुजरकर दिल्ली पहुंचना है और यदि हरियाणा बीच में बन्द लगा दे, पानी को रोक ले तो फिर यमुना क्या करेगी और वाटर सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग क्या करेगी। मैं यह मानता हूं कि इसमें दिल्ली नगर निगम का दोष है। दोष इसलिए है कि स्वास्थ्य के नाम पर दिल्ली में जो कुएं पानी देते थे, बढ़िया पानी देते थे उनको बन्द कर दिया गया। दिल्ली में पानी की कमी हो गई। मेरे गांव में एक कुआं था जिसको स्वास्थ्य के नाम पर बन्द करवा दिया गया और माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस कुएं का पानी अगर 21 दिन लगातार आप पीएं तो पेट की नलों में लीवर की जो खराबी होती है वह ठीक हो जाती है बिना दवाई के। तो स्वास्थ्य के नाम पर आप स्वास्थ्य ठीक करने वाले कुओं को बन्द करते हैं तो आपको पानी मिलेगा क्या और अगर विपक्ष का यही रवैया रहा तो पानी और भी कम हो जाएगा क्योंकि बुरे कार्य करने से रूकेंगे

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण]

नहीं और पानी बरसेगा नहीं, लेवल नीचे चला जाएगा ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : पानी किसने बन्द किया ? आपने किया, आपके प्रशासन ने किया ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण : हुजूर, जरा एक मिनट समय तो दीजिए। मुश्किल से बोलता हूं, बीमार आदमी हूं। मैं आपके पर्दे सारे नहीं खोलूंगा । मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह वादा करता हूं कि इनके सारे पर्दे नहीं खोलूंगा ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप पूरे खोल दीजिए ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण : पूरे पर्दे खोल दूंगा तो गलत बात हो जाएगी । पूरे की भाषा आप समझते नहीं । माननीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनके साथ उलझना नहीं चाहता। मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की बेबसी की हालत है आज । दिल्ली नगर निगम को चाहिए कि जिन कुओं का पानी पीने के काबिल है उन पर तो लिख दे कि पानी पीने के काबिल है और पानी की कमी को दूर दूर करने की कोशिश करे, ट्यूबवेल लगाए अगर यही होता है कि हाईकोर्ट एक फैसला दे दे और मुख्यमंत्री कहे कि नहीं मानता, सुप्रीमकोर्ट में जाए और सुप्रीमकोर्ट उसके खिलाफ फैसला दे दे और फिर कहे कि मैं नहीं मानता । फिर आप यह
1.00 P.M. उम्मीद करते हैं कि इन्द्रदेवता आपको पानी बरसायेगा । तो वह तो पानी बरसायेगा नहीं । कुकर्म आप करें, बुरा काम आप करें, हाई कोर्ट का फैसला आप न मानें, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आप न मानें और फिर आप कहते हैं कि राजीव गांधी इस्तीफा दे । (**व्यवधान**) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी डेमोक्रेसी क्या है ? लोफर की बात होती है तो राजीव गांधी इस्तीफा दे, बोफोर्स की बात होती है तो राजीव गांधी इस्तीफा दे, फेयरफैक्स की बात होती है तो राजीव गांधी इस्तीफा दे, फेयरफेक्स की तो राजीव गांधी इस्तीफा दे । किसी माननीय सदस्य के नो पार्किंग में गाड़ी खड़ी कर दी और दिल्ली ट्रेफिक पुलिस ने चालान कर दिया तो राजीव गांधी इस्तीफा दे, किसी के घर लड़की पैदा हो गयी तो राजीव गांधी इस्तीफा दे, और हिजड़ों के घर औलाद पैदा हो गयी तो रामाराव को बधा । (**व्यवधान**) ख्वामखां में आप मुझे गुस्सा दिलाते हैं । (**व्यवधान**) मैंने एक बात कही है कि हिजड़ों के औलाद पैदा हो तो रामाराव को बधाई । इससे ज्यादा और क्या कहलवाना चाहते हो आप आप मुझ से ।

दिल्ली की विचित्र समस्याएं हैं इसलिए आसपास के प्रांतों को इसका मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा । दिल्ली नगर निगम को चाहिए कि वह सब का सहयोग ले। एक स्पेशल सैल बना कर इस बात की जांच कराये कि कहां-कहां पीने का पानी अवेलेबल है। जगह-जगह ट्यूबवैल खुदवाये जहां-जहां ट्यूबवैल का पानी पीने के लायक है, स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा है वह दिल्ली की जनता के लिए चालू करवाये। दिल्ली के देहातों में आप चले जाइये आप देखेंगे कि वहा के कुएं बन्द करवा दिये और फिल्टर्ड वाटर पीने को दे दिया । आप स्वयं सोचिये पानी कहां से मिलेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमनतप्पा) : अब आप खत्म करिये ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण : ठीक है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now the House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirtyfour minutes past two of the clock. **The Vice-Chairman (Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya** in the Chair.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 5th May, 1988, allotted time for Government legislative and other business as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha :—	
(a) The Customs and Central Excise Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988	2 Hrs.
(b) The Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1988. . .	
(c) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988. . .	
2. Consideration and passing of the Special Protection Group Bill, 1988, as passed by the Lok Sabha. .	2 Hrs.
3. Discussion on the Report of the Joint Committee to inquire into Bofors Contract, laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 26th April, 1988. . . .	1 day i.e. on 11th May, 1988. Minister to reply on 12th May, 1988.

The Committee also recommended that the discussion on the Finance Bill should be concluded on Monday, the 9th May, 1988, the Minister may reply the next day.

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RESOLUTION *RE.* ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH FIVE-YEAR PLANS

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I move the following Resolution:

"Having regard to the fact that—
though our country has made allround achievement in gross national production, agriculture, industry, transport, communications science and technology and human resources development and is on road to success for attaining a stage of self-sustaining growth on account of the path of planned economic development of the nation set in motion by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru through 5-Year Plans, yet the potential for achieving the required level of growth to fully remove poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and disease is yet to be achieved; this House urges upon Government to take the following measuers for an effective future allround development of the country through its Eighth and subsequent Five Year Plans so as to meet the needs and aspirations of the people and